HARRISON'S CABINET.

NEW SOCIAL LEADERS

Gossip About the Ladies Who Are to Preside in the White House.

HOW HARRISON WON HIS BRIDE.

Russell Harrison's Wife and Secretary Halford's Interesting Family.

MRS. MORTON AND HER DAUGHTERS

The shifting scenes in the national drams of executive session brings to the front new characters in the administration of public affairs and in the social regime of the place of supreme rank. In American politico social as in politico-administrative concerns it is the aphorism of the effete institutions of divine-right doctrines repeated with a feminine application, "The Queen is dead, long live the Queen. In the drawing rooms of the Executive Mansion, while words of regret and farewell have been said to the retiring first lady, in the perlors of the President-elect salutations and welcome have greeted the new first lady of the Republic. The career of the former has been phenomenal in the rewards of public applause. She had youthful beauty, amiability of spirit, and an unusual aptitude for the duties and exigencies of social leadership. The latter will have that splendor of matured leveliness of person, character and works which is the culmination of matronly influence and worth.

Mrs. Cleveland exemplified the marvelous range of capability of the American girl. Mrs. Harrison will illustrate the wonderful force and development of the American woman. Mrs. Cleveland entered the Executive Mansion as a bride, fresh from the gayeties of her girlhood and maiden life. The pleasurable experiences of college days, entre into society and European travel were still new. From the walks of a young lady in ordinary society, she entered the highest sphere of social preferment, and played her part with brilliant success. Mrs. Harrison takes her place in the Executive Man-



Carrie Scott Harrison. sion after a life of domestic experience, early cares, and subsequent successes. The story of the life of Frances Folsom Cleveland, as first lady of the land, has been written in her career imperishably in the social history of administrations. Mrs. Harrison follows in the line of social leadership and preeminence with her career before her.

THE FIRST LADY. About 53 years ago the household of Rev. John Witherspoon Scott, a Presbyterian divine, President of Oxford, O., Female College, was made happy by the birth of a daughter. At that time Andrew Jackson pital owes its present success in a large depital owes its present success. swaved the destinies of the country, and Emily Donelson, wife of his private secretary, and Sarah Yorke Jackson, wife of foster-son divided the honors of social administration of the Executive Man-

The infant daughter of the reverend pro fessor received the name Carrie. Da Scott belonged to an old Pennsylvania family, his birth occurring in Bucks county, that State, in the first year of the century. When he was a youth in Philadelphia he met a young lady named Mary Neal. The young people became much attached to each other, but circumstance intervened to separate them. The young lady's father was a bank cashier in Philadelphia. About the time she was entering the most interesting age of maiden life he removed to Washington, Pa. taking his family with him, to found and manage a bank in the interests of Eastern capitalists.



Mex Russell Harrison

About the same time Mr. Scott, having completed his educational and theological studies, came to Washington, Pa., as an instructor in the old Washington Col fore it was united with its rival. Jefferson The old acquaintances were renewed, and soon after Mary Neal, the bank cashier's daughter, became the wife of John W. Scott, the professor. Some 40 miles in a northwesterly direction from Cincinnati, O., is the rural town of Oxford. As early as 1826 it was made the seat of Miami University, founded under the patronage of the State. These important educational interests subsequently led to the establishment of the Oxford Female College and the Western Female Seminary. Of the former Rev. John W. Scott had become President.

HARBISON AS A LOVER, There was a student at Oxford at this time by the name of Benjamin Harrison. He had passed from Farmer's College into the Miami University, and graduated at the age of 18 years, a tribute in itself to his industry and mental capabilities. The young student, in the midst of his pursuit of learning, found himself overtaken by love. The daughter of the worthy man of God and crudition was the object of his affection. John Scott Harrison, the father of the student, was too warm-hearted and liberal to lay by much of earth's stores or even to take a selfish care of what he received by inheritance. The patrimonial estate had dualnished in acres and the family by interitance. The patrimonial estate had diminished in acres and the family exchequer in cash under his management, which set Benjamin to make his own way, with a good education as his capital and the world as his field for investment. It was a trying situation into which to be driven by the stock raising and agricultural interior. implacable fate, to sever the tender ties which held him at Oxford for the unemotional experiences of a student at law in the firm of Bellamy Stover and Abram Gwynn, of Cipcinnati. The very name has a musti-ness about it which savored of much law and learning. He finished his toilsome



hearts and willing hands they crossed the threshold of life's duties together. EARLY WEDDED LIFE.

The cash capital at the command of Benjamin Harrison when he began married life and the practice of his profession was \$800, an advance on a lot in Cincinnati inherited through his nunt, who married James Finand the practice of his profession was \$800, an advance on a lot in Cincinnati inherited through his aunt, who married James Finlay, a soldier in the War of 1812. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison began their domestic responsibilities in rooms in an Indianapolis boarding house. In the summer of 1854 Mrs. Harrison paid a visit to her parents at the old home at Oxford, and there, on August 12, Russell Harrison, their eldest child, was born. After this event in the family circle, the young mother having returned in the 12, Russell Harrison, their eldest child, was born. After this event in the family circle, the young mother having returned in the autumn to Indianapolis, the proud husband rented a small house, and began life in earnest, his faithful and industrious wife doing her own housework, in a cottage of three rooms. The steady gains in tame, practice, and pecuniary rewards in two years found Mrs. Harrison presiding over a a larger and more pretentious house. Here their second and last child, Mary Scott

Harrison, was born. In 1881 General Harrison entered the Senate of the United States, and Mrs. Harrison became a member of that distinguished cir-



Mary Scott Harrison McKee cle, the wives of the Senators. In her Washington residence of six years Mrs. Harrison extended her sphere of usefulness. Her name was associated with noble charigree to her active interest as one of its first

directors. In appearance Mrs. Harrison is a type of matronly beauty. In figure she shows the matroniy beauty. In lighte she shows the generosity of nature in a well-rounded form and in mind nature's equal beneficence, expanded by training in the acquirements of a liberal education, drawn from the broadest opportunities. A lavish growth of hair, silvered with the threads of little over a half century of life, and floating in curly waves over a well-shaped head and ending n a graceful coil, her regular features and dark, expressive eyes form a picture of ripened womanhood. She has a voice soft-ened by the instincts of a gentle nature, and a gift of conversation which, while ani-mated, is still thoughtful.

The tastes of Mrs. Harrison lie in the direction of art. Her works in water colors are the evidences of her gifts and applica-

tion to her favorite recreation.

American womanhood may feel honored that it will have at the head of the domestic and social environments of the new executive household one so fair and gifted as Mrs.

During a portion of the Senatorial term of Benjamin Harrison, Alvin Saunders oc-cupied a seat in the same body as a Senator from Nebraska. Each Senator had a daughter, both were named Mary, both were great favorites in Washington society, and were particularly fond of each other. This sis-



terly affection was brought within the periphery of the family circle by the marriage of Russell Harrison to the daughter of Alvin Saunders.

MRS. RUSSELL HARRISON. Her father, a descendant of a Virginia family of Kentucky pioneers, where he was born, went to Iowa in 1836, was a member of the Constitutional Convention upon the admission of that State into the Union in 1845; was President Lincoln's Governor of Nebraska from 1861 until it joined the terhood of States in 1867, and was a Senator of the United States 1887-83. was Marthena, daughter of Theodore Barwas Marthena, daughter of Theodore Dan-low, of Green county, Iudiana, originally from Virginia and prominent in the early development of the Western Territory. The marriage of Mary Saunders to Rus-sell Harrison took place in Washington in terests of Montana, is very popular among the people of that embryo State, and it is said that there is a great probability of his appearance in the affairs of the new Com-monwealth. His wife, with her year-old infant, Marthena, will spend some time at the

and learning. He finished his tollsome journey up the rugged highway of jurisprudence, and the first thing thereafter, like a sensible young man, wended his way back to Oxford.

On October 20, 1853, he there made Miss Carrie Scott his bride. The prospects in life for the young couple were not bright, as the world goes, but the young people were full of hope. Their united fortunes in love made them contented, and with happy

Executive Mansion.

It was also during the residence of General and Mrs. Harrison at Washington that their daughter Mary became the wife of James Robert McKee, a young merchant of Judianapolis. Miss Mamie Harrison was well known in Washington in a select circle of young ladies, and her return will form a pleasant opportunity for the younger wives and daughters to enjoy the social entertainments of the Executive Mansion.

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It was also during the residence of Gen-

young children, Benjamin Harrison, 2 years old, and Mary Harrison McKee, a few months old, will add to the domestic pleasures of the home of the President.

THE SECRETARY'S FAMILY. The official household of the President, girlhood was passed at that picturesque post hamlet on the shore of Cobbosseccoute waters, with its chain of lakelets and rivers, tributary of the Kennebec river. Miss Armstrong was educated at Keorts Hill College, Maine. After her graduation and brief experience in society she was married at Indianapolis, May 1, 1866, to Elijah W. Haltord, a young and rising journalist. Their only child, Jannette Halford, is not

yet in society, but being well advanced to-ward the end of her teens, she will made her debut during the first social season of the new administration.

Mrs. Halford, on account of her health, passed the winter in Florida with her

daughter.

It may be said as an historic fact that for the first time in the history of the Govern-ment the social surroundings of the Vice President of the United States, the consti-tutional heir presumptive to the presidency, will be of a character commensurate with the dignity of the chief place in the legislative arm of the Government and the second post of national election.



Mrs. Anna Livingston Morton, on her mother's side, comes by descent from a family of colonial and Revolutionary distincion. In the affairs of those historic times her ancestors were conspicuous in public concerns. One of her branch of that family was Chancellor Livingston, who administered the oath of office to George Washing-ton, first President of the United States, just 100 years ago on the coming 30th of

MRS. LEVI P. MORTON. The first wife of Vice President Morton was Lucy Kimball, daughter of Elijah Kimball, a prominent citizen of Flatlands, L. I. They were married in 1854, the year nt campaign. She died in 1871, leaving no children.
The present Mrs. Morton, married in 1873,

is a daughter of the late Wm. T. Street, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., well known during a long life for his public spirit. She is a sister of Wm. A. Street, a prominent lawyer of New York City, and niece of Alfred B. Street, the Albany poet.
Miss Street in her maiden days was one of

and was greatly admired for her grace and accomplishments. In her matured woman-hood, and the mother of five beautiful chil-dren, she still holds the charms of her younger days in features, form and man ners. She grew up under the most favorable influences of family and surroundings, and as the wife of Levi P. Morton has shown her skill as a social leader in the polite hospitalities of her rifth avenue home in New York, her senside cottage, "Fair Lawn," at Newport; and her mountain retreat at Ellerslie, in the historic vicinity of



Rhineeliff and Kingston, where the State of New York had its political birth. She has been a leader in the Congressional circles at washington and in the sphere of diplomatic hospitalities near the court of the French Republic. In her domestic surroundings Mrs. Morton is not only happiest, but her own little casket of household gems gives her the greatest pride and satisfaction. Edith, her eldest daughter, is a tall, willowy blonde of expressive beauty, just entering her fifteenth pressive beauty, just entering her fifteenth year. Lena, who has just entered her teens, bears a strong resemblance to her mother Helen, who is 12, is a striking type of childhood attractions. Alice, who is also a blonde, is 9, and Mary, the youngest of the

Sketches of the Men Presumably Chosen to Assist the

Department of Agriculture, Jeremiah M Rusk, of Wisconsin.

Portraits and biographical sketches of the nembers of the new Cabinet follow:

PREMIER BLAINE.

The Magnetic Maine Man Who is to be Sec

retary of State. James G. Blaine was born in West Brownsville, Pa., January 31, 1830. The Blaine family distinguished itself in the Revolution, and Colonel Ephraim Blaine, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was an officer of the Pennsylvania line, as well as Commissary General of the Northern department. The family had been well to do, but at the time of James' birth was neither rich nor poor. The boy attended Washington College, entering it in 1843, and although not a sedulous student, ranked well in his



James G. Blaine.

studies, but most of all he was the idol of his school-fellows, just as he is of his parti-sans to-day. A few months after gradua-tion he went to Kentucky and taught school at the Western Military Institute at Bene Lick Springs. While in Kentucky he wooed and won his present wire, then Miss Harriet Stanwood, a native of Maine, who was being educated at Millersburg, Ky. Returning with his young wife to Pennsylvania, he studied law, but was forced by necessity to take a position as tutor in the Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind. Here he remained from 1852 to 1854, when he went to Maine to assume editorial charge of the Kennebec Journal. The moribund condition of the old Whig party and the rapid growth of the Republi-can organization gave him an opportunity that he made the most of.

He was elected to the State Legislature

in 1858, and in 1860 gave up his position journalist. He served for four years in the Legislature, and during his last term was Speaker. In 1862 he was sent to Congress as Representative. He soon became a pro-ficient parliamentarian. He was re-elected to each succeeding Congress until 1876, when he was made Senator to succeed Lot M. Morrill. In 1869 he was made Speaker of the House, and held the position for six years, when the mutations of politics placed his party in the minority. As Speaker he enjoyed almost unbounded popularity. When the Maine Legislature met it made him Senator for the term ending in 1883. He, however, did not serve his full term, for in 1880 he accepted the position of Sec-retary of State under Garfield. After the latter's death he sent in his resignation to President Arthur. Ever since 1876 Mr. President Arthur. Ever since 1876 Mr. Blaine has been a prominent candidate for the Presidency. He was placed in nomination at the Cincinnati convention and also at the Chicago convention of 1880, and both times was among the leading candidates. In 1884 Judge West, the blind orator, nominated Mr. Blaine amidst the scene of the middle dathers. the wildest enthusiasm. The fourth ballot resulted in 541 votes for the Maine man; on motion of Congressman Burleigh the nomi dents of the campaign of 1884 are still too recent to need recapitulation. The meager majority by which Blaine lost New York and the election, the enormous majorities in Pennsylvania, Colorado and other States, attested the popularity of the candidate, and urge his supporters in demanding that he again become a candidate for nomination

SECRETARY WINDOM.

The Statesman Called to Take Charge of the Treasury Portfolio.

William Windom, who will be the next Secretary of the Treasury, was born in Belmont county, Ohio, on May 10, 1827, of Quaker parents. When he had completed his education, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in Mount Vernon, in 1853. Two years later he emigrated to Winona, Minn., where he practiced law until 1859. when he was elected to Congress, being re-



William Windom. elected for four succeeding terms. In 1871 he was elected to the United States Senate and re-elected in 1877. He left this body to

President in Steering the Ship of State. Although President Harrison has not yet officially announced the names of the gentlemen whom he has invited to take Cabinet positions it is well understood that the offices are to be distributed as follows:
Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, of Maine.
Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, of Minnesota.
Secretary of War, Redfield Proctor, of Vermont.
Secretary of the Navy, Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York.
Postmaster General, John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of the Interior, John W. Noble, of Missouri.
Atterney General W. H. H. Miller, of Indi-Attorney General, W. H. H. Miller, of Indi-

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Ex-Governor Proctor, of Vermont, One of the Original Harrison Men.

Redfield Proctor, who has been tendered the portfolio of the War Department, is native of Vermont: and was at one time



Governor of the State. Among the reasons given for the recognition by the new President of the Green Mountain State in Cabinet councils are, first, the eminence of ex-Governor Proctor in his party, it being stated that he virtually controls the party in his own State, and, second, the fact that he, as the Chairman of the Vermont delega-tion to the Chicago Convention, last year, was head of the only delegation in the whole body which your solidly for Harrison, first, last and all the time. last and all the time.

Ex-Governor Proctor has all his life been

engaged in "trade," being in every sense a self-made man, who has managed to get to-gether a respectable fortune in a State that is not noted for being burdened with wealth. He lives at Proctor, a town founded by him, and which is situated a few miles from Rutand which is situated a few miles from Rut-land. He is in practical control of the whole output of the Vermont marble quar-ries, and is one of the largest dealers in that commodity in the United States. At his home at Proctor he is a farmer on a large scale, where he owns one of the finest flocks of Winkley merino rams and

ewes in the world. Throughout the State of Vermont Mr. Proctor is highly respected, and has the reputation of being a "square

NEW YORK'S REPRESENTATIVE. General Tracy, of Kings County, Who is to

Have the Navy Portfolio. General Benjamin F. Tracy, who will be the new Secretary of the Navy, is about 59 years old. He was born in Owego, N. Y., and secured his education in the common the Owego Academy he entered the law office of Nathaniel W. Davis, where he remained engaged in the study of law until 1851, when he was admitted to the bar and



soon made a mark in his profession. In 1853 he became the Republican candidate for District Attorney of Tioga county, and though it was a Democratic stronghold he was elected. Two years later he was again elected to the same office. He was elected to the Assembly in 1861

and a year later he recruited the One Hun-dred and Ninth and One Hundred and Thirth-seventh Regiments, and received his commission as Colonel of the former regiment from Governor Morgan. In the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, Colonel Tracy led in the thick of the fight. He was carried from the field exhausted, but refused to go to a hospital, but led his command through the three days fight at Spotsylvania, when, being completely broken down, he was forced to turn over his command to his junior officer. He subsequently was ten-dered and accepted the command of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh United States

colored troops. After the war General Tracy settled in New York and resumed his practice of the law as one of the firm of Benedict, Tracy & Benedict. He was one of the counsel for the defense in the celebrated Beecher trial. In 1866 General Tracy was made United States District Attorney for the Eastern district of New York, which position he held until 1873, when he was forced to resign because of the growth of his private practice. cause of the growth of his private practice.

In 1881 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals and served one year. General Tracy is a well known breeder of trotters and with his son owns the Marshland stud, at Apalachin, Tioga county, N. Y., where he has as stallions Mambrino Dudley, by Woodford Mambrino, record, 2.1934: Cheltenham, by Oxmore, record, 2.28, and Bravado, by Kentucky Wilkes. General Tracy also owns Kentucky Wilkes, by George Wilkes, record 2.214. by George Wilkes, record 2.2114.

JOHN WANAMAKER, P. M. G.

Pennsylvania's Representative in President Harrison's Cabinet.

John Wanamaker's career as a merchant has been remarkably successful, and his present leadership among Philadelphia's business men is the result of cast-iron nerve, heroic energy and triumphant ability. Con centration of purpose, springing from a nature inherently stable, and sustained by a



VICE PRESIDENT MORTON.

above reproach. In spite of the vast busiabove reproach. In spite of the vast business interests which claims on much of his time and attention, Mr. Wanamaker never becomes so absorbed in such matters as to be indifferent to the privileges and delights of his home life. He is a thoroughly domestic man, and in the companionship of his family he finds his completest satisfaction and most restful delight. The portrait at the head of this sketch gives an excellent representation of its subject, whose features representation of its subject, whose features adicate great mental strength, executive



John Wanamaker.

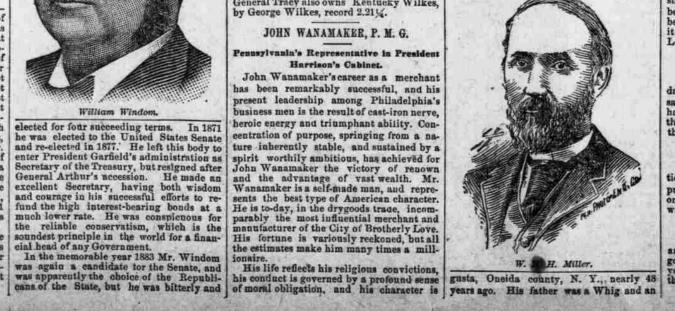
ability and force, and a straightforward disposition. Mr. Wanamaker is noted for his courtly manners, which are those of a pol-ished gentleman of the old school. As a politician he is moderate in his views, though he is a stanch Republican. Mr. Wanamaker is a native of Philadelphia and takes an active interest in all matters pertaining to the trade and commerce of his native city.

General John W. Noble, Who Becc Secretary of the Interior. John Willock Noble was born in Lancaster City, O., October 26, 1831, and was school of his native town. After leaving | the youngest but one of nine children. His early days were spent in Columbus and Cincinnati, where he received a good education; he afterward attended Miami University and Yale College, graduating from this institution in 1851. He then studied law in the office of Henry Stanberry, who later on was Attorney General for the United States under President Johnson. Mr. Noble com-menced to practice in St. Louis in 1855, but removed in the following year to Keokuk, where he soon won a good name at the bar. At the breaking out of the war he enlisted as a private in the Third Iowa Cavalry



in many battles where it always distinguished itself. Mr. Noble was at the battle at Pea Ridge, was present at the surrender at Vicksburg, and took part in the cavalry raid into Georgia and Alabama. When the war closed he had gained the rank of Brigadier General. General Noble married in 1864 Miss Haistead, daughter of Dr. Halstead, of Northampton, Mass., with whom he has had two children, both of whom are dead. Since 1876 he has made St. Louis his home, where he always has taken great his home, where he always has taken great interest in public affairs. General Noble is a thorough gentleman and a very good pub-

ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER.



have taken up the severed link of authority where it was dropped, twice by natural causes and twice by the bullet of an assassin.

The longest inaugural address and the shortest administration were those of the grandfather of the President. The next longest address is that delivered yesterday by his grandson. The most sparing in the exhibition of pronominal importance were Abraham Lincoln while standing on the threshold of his second term, and Chester A. Arthur when he took up the wreck of the Garfield government. The most effusive in the presentation of his official dignity in the first person, singular number, pronoun I was Abraham Lincoln, when he entered the place of supreme authority.

WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS. ardent admirer of General Harrison, Miller entered Hamilton College at 16 years of age and was graduated at 20. When he left college he taught school and studied law at the same time for two years. He pur-sued reading under the instruction of Judge Waite of Toledo, O., afterward Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Completing his studies he returned to Oneida county and was married. Soon to Oneida county and was married. Soon after he took his bride to Fort Wayne, Ind., ago, he mapped out his purposes of admin-istration during that formative period of national existence in an inaugural address of 1,000 words, in which he appeared as I 20 times. He entered upon his second term in the inaugural brevity of 154 words with six after he took his bride to Fort Wayne, Ind., where he begran practice. He remained at Fort Wayne eight years, and three children were born to him there. The eldest is now 28 years of age; the next, a son, is a junior at Hamilton College, and the third is a daughter about 17 years of age. Miller rose rapidly in his profession and soon stood at the head of the Fort Wayne bar. In 1874 he received an offer of partnership with General Harrison in Indianapolis. The

Thomas Jefferson, the father of American partisan Democratic government upon the loose system of State rights, gave his admiring followers a view of his plans in advance in 1,526 words and 19 I's. The growth of anti-federalism and federalism as the divergent doctrines of political faith were enunciated after his second election in 2,123 words, in which his second election in 2,123 words, risons, the most intimate, it is stated, that the President-elect ever had.

In everything that pertains to his business Mr. Miller is a model of precision, and General Harrison has come to regard him as absolutely necessary to him, whether in or out of office. The admiration is mutual, and the President-elect has no more disinterested admirer in the State than his former law reason.

FARMER RUSK.

Wisconsin's Ex-Governor, Who Will Manage

Jeremiah M. Rusk, ex-Governor of Wis nsin, was born in Morgan county, Ohio, June 17, 1830, and received a good educa-

VERY PLEASANTLY DISCHARGED.

of Commerce Relieved.

to Harrisburg in the interest of the bill giv-

ing corporations the right of eminent do

main, reported action before the Legis-lature. The Hon. Judge Mellon was elect-

The Street Bill.

No Money for City Employes.

City employes were disappointed yester-

day when they expected to receive their

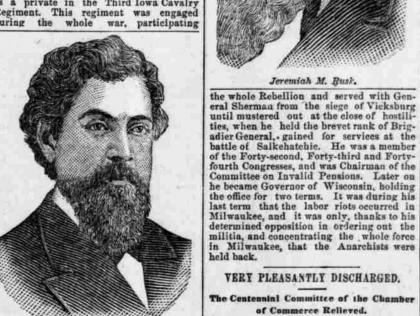
Prohibitionists Discounting Prospects.

n the bright prospects the party had of

winning.

City Controller Morrow insists that the

ANOTHER OHIO MAN.



At the regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the report of Chairman Foster, of the Committee on Centennial Celebration, was read by that gentleman. The entire work of the general committee and the various sub-committees was reported on and their reports recommended for approval, which was done, Mr. Kelly offering a motion to the effect that all the committees be congratulated on the success of the celebration, and that 1,000 copies of the re-port be printed for the use of the Chamber. The motion was carried, and Captain Dravo then offered a resolution of thanks to Chairman Foster as well as the committees. The Centennial Committee was formally discharged.

Mr. Scott, of the committee which went

An Able and Wealthy Lawyer Who Was Formerly Harrison's Partner. William Henry Harrison Miller, former law partner of General Harrison, and who is to be Attorney General, was born in Au-

formulated the incipient issues of liberal and strict construction of the Constitution and antugonisms of political parties in an opening address of 2,311 words, in which he offer was at once accepted, and he and his family removed to Indianapolis and became intimate friends and confidences of the Harrisons, the most intimate, it is stated, that

law partner. Mr. Miller has grown rich in the practice of the law, and his house in Indianapolis is an elegant one.

an address of 1,142 words and 11 I's,
James Monroe, on March 4, 1817, discussed the Indian question and Spanish
boundary troubles, issues of politics and administration, in an inaugural of 3,322 words
with 19 I's, and made his second appearance the Agricultural Department. consin, where he soon went into politics.

After having held several county offices he was elected to the State Levillet and the state of th After having held several county offices he was elected to the State Legislature in 1862.

When the war broke out he was commissioned Major of the Wisconsin Volunteers.

He fought with great bravery during

orous administration on 1,116 words and 11 I's, and renewed it on the basis of the most effective political methods ever known in 1,167 words and six I's. Martin Van Buren, the "Magician of Kinderhook," the Presidental protege of Jackson, gave his preliminary views of pertinent public questions in 3,884 words

THE PRESIDENTAL I.

Use of the First Person Singular in

Inaugural Addresses.

HARRISON IS CONTENT WITH 17,

But is Only Exceeded by His Grandfather,

Old Tippecanoe, in

THE LARGE NUMBER OF WORDS HE USES

The quadrennial utterances of the Presi-

dents not only outlined their administrative

policies, but have been more or less charac-

teristic of the distinguished individuals

themselves. There have been 20 Presi-

dents who have favored their coun-

trymen with a verbal chart of their

plans of administration in advance, and

there have been four Vice Presidents who

have taken up the severed link of authority

WASHINGTON'S ADDRESS.

When George Washington took the oath of office at New York as first President of the United States of America, under their

new model of Constitutional government by the divine right of the people, 100 years

The second President, John Adams,

presented himself 13 times in the use of I.

Thomas Jefferson, the father of American

ONE FOR EVERY HUNDRED.

about his plans of meeting French intrigues and British maritime arrogance in an in-sugaral of 1,170 words sustained by 11 Ps,

and four years later discussed the events of the War of 1812 and its successful results in

James Madison told his countrymen all

in which he appeared as I 16 times.

nd 38 I's. THE PRESIDENT'S GRANDFATHER. William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe and the Indian border struggles of the third decade of the century, mapped out an administration of efficient service to the peace and presperity of the much dis-turbed Union in 8,378 words and 38 I's. The constitutional residuary legatee of the political administrative affairs of the ninth administration, John Tyler, showed his bad taste under the circumstances of his succession in an inaugural of 1,643 words

and 15 I's.

James K. Polk discussed the paramount issues of peace with the Seminoles, sup-pression of the "Dorr Rhode Island Re-belliou," the annexation of Texas, and disturbances on the Mexican frontier, with enlarged ideas of administration, in 4,904

words interspersed with 18 I's.

Zachary Taylor, the hero of the opening battles of the Mexican War, enanciated Whig doctrines of government to control affairs in 1,096 words and 18 "Rough and

Ready" I's.
Millard Fillmore took up the reins of government by simply taking the oath of James Buchanan, the sage of Wheatland, discussed slavery conflicts, border troubles, Kansas agitations and sectional antagon-

Presidents for a quarter of marked his prominent individuality by LINCOLN'S ADDRESSES,

isms in an inaugural address of 2,772 words, in which the last of the Democratic

Abraham Lincoln, the first of the Republican Presidents, outlined the administra-tive policy of the new regime in political control and discussed the movements of secession, the authority and perpetuation of the cession, the authority and perpetuation of the Union, the possibility of war, the raising of revenues and strengthening of Government in 3,588 words. The martyr President stood forthin the heroic attitude of I 43 times, which overtopped the numerically promominal prominence of all his predecessors, and yet he was always known as the least obtrusive of public men. He made his second inaugural salutation in the heavity of 288 words. gural salutation in the brevity of 288 words and a single I.

and a single 1.

Andrew Johnson, over the slain body of Abraham Lincoln, told the country of his plans of sheeession in 362 words and 15 I's.

Ulysses S. Grant, the great Captain in the war for the preservation of the Union, gave his soldier notions of civic duty and contract of the country in 1 139 words and for freeadministration in 1,139 words, and for free-dom in the use of I ranked next to Lincoln's dom in the use of Iranked next to Lincoln's
43 by scoring up 39 uses of the individualizing integer in the prenoun family. Upon
his second appearance under similar circumstances, in disposing of questions of
reconstruction and international differences
growing out of the war, he gave expression
to his views in an address of 1,332 words,
supported by 24 1'a. supported by 24 I's.

COMING DOWN TO DATE.

Rutherford B. Hayes gave his views of national administration in 2,472 words and 16 I's. James A. Garfield backed and filed on the salient points of public policy and party expediency in 2,949 words and 10 I's. Chester A. Arthur, the Apollo Belvedere treet improvement bill is as good as could be had. He says printed copies of it will be given to all persons who desire to read it between now and Tuesday next, when the Legislature will act upon it again. of Presidents, took up the blood-stained mantel of Garfield and formulated a nonaggressive policy of administration and a reign of Chesterfieldian social indulgences in the succinct numbers of 431 words and

salaries, for it turned out that the Mayor had gone to Washington without signing the appropriation bill. Some people still The Democratic Presidents again came to the front in executive control in Grover Cleveland, who told about Jeffersonian sin plicity, civil-service, one term, financial whirlpools, silver breakers, and economic reform in 1,688 words, in which he modestly The Executive Committee of the Prohibition party met yesterday. W. D. Dunn presided and made a speech of some length

stood hinself up in the form of the pronoun I but five times.

President Benjamin Harrison outlines the course of his administration in an address onsaining over 5,000 words. In the use of the personal pronoun he strikes a fair and mod erate average, contenting himself with 17

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throat affections, are soon relieved by that certain ramedy for coughs and colds, Dr. here prices. See them. BOGGS & BURL, Allegheny.